

Revenue Recognition and Measurement Practices in an Indonesian Logistics Service Company: Evidence from CV. Sumber Bima

Khoridatul Fikriyah

Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Wijaya Putra Surabaya
email: khoridatulfikriyah@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the implementation of revenue recognition and revenue measurement at CV. Sumber Bima, Surabaya, based on the Indonesian Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK) No. 23 and to evaluate its compliance with the applicable accounting standards. This research employed a descriptive qualitative approach using a case study design. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation of financial statements, transaction records, and supporting company documents. The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative techniques involving data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing by comparing the company's accounting practices with the provisions of PSAK No. 23. The findings indicate that CV. Sumber Bima applies the accrual basis in recognizing revenue, whereby revenue is recognized after transportation services have been completed and the company's right to receive consideration has arisen. Revenue is measured based on the transaction value or the fair value of the consideration agreed upon in contracts and invoices, indicating that the company's revenue recognition and measurement practices generally comply with PSAK No. 23. Nevertheless, the company is encouraged to strengthen its accounts receivable management policies and establish an allowance for doubtful accounts to further improve financial reporting quality. The findings imply that consistent implementation of accounting standards enhances the relevance, reliability, and transparency of financial information for decision-making. The originality of this study lies in providing empirical evidence on revenue recognition and measurement practices in a non-public logistics service company in Indonesia, an area that remains relatively underexplored in the accounting literature, while offering practical insights into the implementation of PSAK No. 23 for academics, practitioners, and regulators.

Keywords: Revenue recognition; Revenue measurement; PSAK No. 23; Financial reporting quality; Logistics service company.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan pengakuan (*recognition*) dan pengukuran (*measurement*) pendapatan pada CV. Sumber Bima di Surabaya berdasarkan Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan (PSAK) Nomor 23 serta mengevaluasi tingkat kesesuaiannya dengan ketentuan standar akuntansi yang berlaku. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi terhadap laporan keuangan, bukti transaksi, serta dokumen pendukung perusahaan, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teknik analisis deskriptif melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan dengan membandingkan praktik perusahaan terhadap PSAK No. 23. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa CV. Sumber Bima telah menerapkan basis akrual dalam pengakuan pendapatan, yaitu pendapatan diakui setelah jasa ekspedisi diselesaikan dan hak perusahaan atas imbalan telah timbul. Pengukuran pendapatan dilakukan berdasarkan nilai transaksi atau nilai wajar imbalan yang disepakati dalam kontrak maupun invoice sehingga praktik pengakuan dan pengukuran pendapatan secara umum telah sesuai dengan PSAK No. 23. Namun demikian, perusahaan masih perlu

memperkuat kebijakan pengelolaan piutang dan pembentukan penyisihan piutang ragu-ragu guna meningkatkan kualitas pelaporan keuangan. Implikasi penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penerapan standar akuntansi secara konsisten dapat meningkatkan relevansi, keandalan, dan transparansi informasi keuangan. Kebaruan penelitian terletak pada penyediaan bukti empiris mengenai implementasi pengakuan dan pengukuran pendapatan pada perusahaan jasa ekspedisi non-publik di Indonesia yang masih terbatas dalam literatur akuntansi serta memberikan evaluasi implementasi PSAK No. 23 sebagai referensi bagi akademisi, praktisi, dan regulator.

Kata kunci: Pengakuan pendapatan; Pengukuran pendapatan; PSAK No. 23; Kualitas pelaporan keuangan; Perusahaan jasa ekspedisi.

1. Introduction

Revenue is one of the most fundamental elements in financial statements because it represents the results of the company's main activities as well as being the basis for assessing business performance, profitability, and sustainability. Information on revenue is not only used by management as an operational evaluation tool, but also a major concern for investors, creditors, regulators, and other stakeholders in the economic decision-making process. Therefore, the quality of revenue information must meet the characteristics of relevance, reliable, comparable, and reflect the economic substance of each business transaction. In an increasingly complex and dynamic business environment, the application of proper accounting standards for revenue recognition and measurement is an important factor to maintain the credibility of financial statements while increasing corporate transparency and accountability (Giner & Mora, 2020; Napier & Stadler, 2020).

The main problem in revenue accounting lies in determining when a transaction can be recognized as revenue recognition and how much revenue must be measured. Errors in determining the time and value of revenue recognition have the potential to result in a profit presentation that does not reflect the company's actual economic conditions. This condition can ultimately cause information asymmetry, reduce the quality of financial reporting, and increase the risk of inappropriate decision-making by internal and external parties of the company. Various recent studies have shown that the quality of revenue recognition is closely related to the quality of profits, transparency of financial statements, and the level of investor confidence in the accounting information published by the company (De Simone et al., 2021; Noh et al., 2021).

For companies engaged in the service sector, especially expedition and logistics services, revenue recognition becomes more complex than manufacturing companies because transactions often involve service contracts that are completed within a certain period, payments in stages, and accounts receivable from customers. These characteristics require companies to apply accounting standards consistently so that every transaction is recorded according to its economic substance. Inaccuracies in recognizing and measuring revenue not only affect the amount of reported profit, but also have an impact on the assessment of operational performance, cash flow measurement, and evaluation of company efficiency. Thus, the implementation of revenue accounting standards is an important aspect in creating

high-quality financial reports that are able to meet the information needs of financial statement users (Glaum et al., 2021; Cascino et al., 2020).

CV. Sumber Bima is a company engaged in expedition services in the city of Surabaya with the main source of income coming from services to deliver goods to customers through cash and credit transactions. As a company that has not yet been registered in the capital market, the quality of the financial reporting system still has a strategic role in supporting internal control, performance evaluation, and managerial decision-making. The complexity of expedition service transactions requires companies to apply the right revenue accounting treatment, especially related to revenue recognition and measurement based on the accounting standards applicable in the research period. Evaluation of the suitability of the company's accounting practices with the provisions of the PSAK is important to ensure that the financial information produced has reflected the company's economic conditions in a reasonable and reliable manner.

Based on this description, this study aims to analyze the application of recognition and income measurement in CV. Bima source in Surabaya based on the provisions of PSAK Number 23 which applies during the research period. This research is expected to make an empirical contribution to the implementation of revenue accounting standards in medium-scale service companies in Indonesia as well as provide recommendations for companies in improving the quality of financial report presentation. In addition, the results of the research are expected to enrich the literature on the practice of revenue recognition and measurement in the service sector, especially in the context of expedition companies which until now are still relatively limited compared to research on public companies and the manufacturing sector.

2. Literature Review and Hypothesis Development

2.1 Grand Theory: Decision Usefulness Theory

Decision Usefulness Theory is one of the fundamental theories in financial accounting that explains that the main purpose of financial reporting is to provide useful information for users in economic decision-making. This theory was developed on the assumption that accounting information must have relevant characteristics, *faithful representation*, comparability, *verifiability*, *timeliness*, and *understandability*). In the context of revenue, the quality of information is greatly influenced by the accuracy of the company in determining the *time of recognition* and the basis of *measurement*. If revenue is recognized too early or late, then the income statement no longer reflects the company's actual economic condition, thereby reducing the usefulness of information for investors, creditors, and management (IASB, 2021; Barth, 2022).

Decision Usefulness Theory is a relevant foundation in this study because revenue recognition and measurement are one of the main components that determine the quality of financial statements. In service companies, such as expedition companies, revenue often comes from service contracts that have certain service completion characteristics so that they require the consistent application of accounting standards. Therefore, the implementation of

PSAK No. 23 (or PSAK 72 for the current context) aims to ensure that revenues are recognized based on the economic substance of the transaction so that the information generated is able to increase transparency, reduce information asymmetry, and support better quality economic decision-making (Napier & Stadler, 2020; Glaum et al., 2021).

2.2 Revenue Recognition

Revenue *recognition* is the process of determining when the economic benefits of a transaction can be recognized as income in the financial statements. The basic principle of revenue recognition is that revenue should only be recognized if the company has fulfilled its primary obligations to customers, economic benefits are likely to be received, and the value of transactions can be reliably measured. The concept aims to ensure that financial statements describe the economic substance of the transaction, not just its legal form. Therefore, revenue recognition is one of the most crucial areas in the preparation of financial statements because it directly affects a company's profits and other financial performance indicators (IASB, 2021).

In expedition service companies, the revenue recognition process is relatively more complex than in trading companies because services are provided within a certain period and often involve payment on credit or service contracts. The company's accuracy in determining when to recognize revenue will result in more relevant information, improve the quality of profits, and minimize the risk of material misrepresentation. Therefore, the implementation of PSAK No. 23 regarding revenue recognition is an important guideline so that companies can present reliable financial information in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (Napier & Stadler, 2020; De Simone et al., 2021).

2.3 Revenue Measurement

Revenue *measurement* is related to determining the monetary amount that must be recognized as income from a transaction. Revenue is measured based on the fair value of the rewards received or that the company will receive as a consequence of delivering goods or services to customers. The accuracy of measurement is very important because it will determine the amount of profit reported and affect various financial ratios used as the basis for evaluating the company's performance.

In practice, expedition service companies face various transaction conditions such as cash payments, credits, discounts, and short-term contracts that require professional consideration in determining the value of revenue to be recognized. Therefore, the application of measurement methods in accordance with accounting standards will improve the quality of financial reporting, strengthen the credibility of income statements, and provide more reliable information for all stakeholders (Giner & Mora, 2020; Cascino et al., 2020).

2.4 Hypothesis Development

H1. Revenue Recognition

Decision Usefulness Theory explains that accounting information will have value for decision-making if it is compiled based on applicable standards and reflects the economic substance of the transaction. Therefore, companies that apply the principle of revenue recognition in

accordance with PSAK are expected to be able to produce financial statements that are more relevant, reliable, and reflect actual economic conditions. Previous research has also shown that the implementation of income recognition standards improves the quality of financial reporting and reduces the risk of misrepresentation of profits (Napier & Stadler, 2020; De Simone et al., 2021).

In the context of expedition service companies, the recognition of income that is made when the services have been provided and the right to compensation has arisen will result in more representative financial information than the recognition that is based solely on cash receipts. Therefore, this study develops the following hypothesis.

H1: *Recognition of income on CV. Bima's source is in accordance with the provisions of PSAK Number 23.*

H2. Revenue Measurement

In addition to recognition, the quality of financial statements is also determined by the accuracy of revenue measurement. Revenue measured based on the fair value of the rewards received will produce more accurate information so as to improve the quality of profits and support economic decision-making. On the other hand, measurement errors can cause overstatements or understatements on the company's profits, thereby reducing the credibility of financial statements (Barth, 2022; Glaum et al., 2021).

Expedition service companies have transaction characteristics that require each revenue to be measured based on the value of the contract that has been agreed with the customer. If the company has applied these principles consistently, the financial information produced will be more reliable and in accordance with accounting standards. Based on these arguments, this study develops the following hypothesis.

H2: *Income measurement on CV. Bima's source is in accordance with the provisions of PSAK Number 23.*

3. Research Method

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with a case study design to gain a comprehensive understanding of the application of *revenue recognition* and *revenue measurement* in CV. Sumber Bima Surabaya based on the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standard Statement (PSAK) Number 23 which applies during the research period. The qualitative approach was chosen because this study does not aim to test the relationship between variables, but rather to evaluate the suitability of the company's accounting practices to applicable accounting standards through the interpretation of empirical facts found in the field. The case study approach allows researchers to gain a deeper understanding of business processes, accounting policies, and revenue recognition and measurement mechanisms implemented by companies so that they are able to produce a more comprehensive contextual analysis (Yin, 2023; Creswell & Poth, 2018).

The data used in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through *in-depth interviews* with parties responsible for the company's financial and accounting functions as well as direct observation of the process of recording

revenue transactions. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained through various company documents, including financial statements, transaction journals, invoices, service contracts, proof of cash receipts, other supporting documents, and the provisions of PSAK Number 23 as the basis for evaluation. Data collection is carried out using observation, interview, and documentation techniques to enable the data triangulation process to increase the credibility, consistency, and reliability of research results (Saunders et al., 2023; Creswell & Poth, 2018).

Data analysis is carried out interactively through the stages of data *reduction*, data *display*, and *conclusion drawing and verification*. Each information obtained is systematically compared with the provisions for recognition and measurement of revenue as stipulated in PSAK Number 23 so that the level of conformity and potential differences between the company's practices and applicable accounting standards can be identified. To improve the validity of the findings, the study applied source triangulation and triangulation methods by comparing the results of interviews, observations, and evidence of company documentation. This approach is expected to be able to produce findings that have a high level of credibility and provide relevant recommendations for improving the quality of financial reporting of service companies, especially in the expedition sector.

4. Results

4.1 Revenue Recognition Practices

The results of the study show that the main source of income of CV. Bima's source comes from expedition service activities. Based on the results of observations on company documents, interviews with the finance department, and evaluation of the transaction recording process, the company applies an accrual basis in revenue recognition. Revenue is not recognized when cash is received, but rather when the delivery service has been completed, the company's right to obtain rewards has arisen, and an invoice has been issued to the customer. This practice shows that the company prioritizes the economic substance of the transaction over the time of cash receipts, so that revenue information better reflects actual operational activities.

The application of the accrual basis shows that the company has fulfilled the main characteristics of income recognition as stipulated in PSAK No. 23, namely the possibility that economic benefits will be received by the company and the amount of income can be reliably measured. From a financial reporting quality perspective, the policy increases relevance and *faithful representation* because revenue is reported in the period when services have actually been provided to customers, not when cash is received. This practice is also in line with previous research findings that accrual-based income recognition is able to produce more reliable financial information and reduce the risk of misstatements in income statements.

Table 1. Evaluation of Revenue Recognition Practices

Evaluation Criteria	Company Practice	PSAK No. 23	Assessment
Basis of recognition	Accrual basis	Accrual basis	Compliant
Timing of recognition	Revenue recognized after services are rendered and invoice issued	Revenue recognized when service performance can be measured reliably	Compliant
Economic benefits	Expected to be received	Required	Compliant
Reliability of measurement	Measurable through contractual agreement	Required	Compliant

Source: Authors' analysis based on company documents and PSAK No. 23.

4.2 Revenue Measurement Practices

The findings of the study show that the measurement of income on CV. Bima sourcing is carried out based on the fair value of consideration received or that is the right of the company in accordance with the service contract that has been agreed with the customer. The transaction value is determined based on the freight forwarding service tariff stated in the contract or invoice so that the amount of revenue recognized can be measured objectively and can be verified through the company's supporting documents.

From a financial accounting perspective, the approach shows that the company has consistently applied the principles of revenue measurement. The use of the agreed transaction value provides a reliable measurement basis and minimizes subjectivity in determining the amount of revenue reported. Thus, the company's income statement has a higher level of credibility because it reflects the true economic value of the transaction.

Table 2. Evaluation of Revenue Measurement Practices

Measurement Aspect	Company Practice	PSAK No. 23 Requirement	Assessment
Measurement basis	Fair value of consideration received	Fair value	Compliant
Transaction value	Based on contractual agreement	Allowed	Compliant
Cash and credit transactions	Both recognized consistently	Allowed	Compliant
Documentation	Invoice and supporting documents	Required	Compliant

Source: Authors' analysis based on company records.

4.3 Conformity Analysis with PSAK No. 23

Comparative analysis shows that in general the practice of recognition and income measurement applied by CV. Bima's source is in accordance with the provisions of PSAK No. 23 which applies to the research period. The Company recognizes the revenue after the expedition services are provided to the customer and uses the basis of measurement in the form of transaction value that has been agreed upon by both parties. The approach indicates that the company has applied the principles of realization and reliability of measurement, so that the reported revenue adequately reflects the economic substance of the transaction.

However, the research also found that companies do not yet have a formal policy regarding the elimination of doubtful receivables as stated in the conclusion of the original article. This condition has not affected the recognition of revenue because the level of non-collectible receivables is relatively low, but from the perspective of governance and the quality of financial reporting, the formulation of receivables reserve policies will improve *prudence* and the quality of accounting information. These findings imply that compliance with revenue recognition standards needs to be balanced with adequate receivables management policies so that the quality of financial statements is improved.

Table 3. Summary of Compliance Analysis

PSAK No. 23 Criteria	Evidence from CV. Source of Bima	Conclusion
Revenue recognized when services are rendered	Yes	Compliant
Revenue measured reliably	Yes	Compliant
Economic benefits are probable	Yes	Compliant
Reliable supporting documentation	Yes	Compliant
Overall implementation	Generally consistent with PSAK No. 23	Compliant

Source: Authors' analysis.

5. Discussion

The results of the study show that CV. Sumber Bima has implemented an accrual basis in revenue recognition, where revenue is recognized after the expedition service is completed and the company has the right to bill customers through the issuance of invoices. These findings indicate that the company does not base the recognition of revenue on the time cash is received, but on the time the economic benefits of the transaction have been substantially obtained. This practice is in line with the basic principle of PSAK No. 23 which requires that service income be recognized if the transaction results can be reliably estimated and it is likely that economic benefits will flow to the entity. Thus, the recognition of income implemented by the company has reflected the substance of the transaction economy so that it is able to produce more relevant and representative financial information for users of financial statements. These findings also support *the Decision Usefulness Theory* which emphasizes that accounting information will provide optimal benefits if presented in a timely, reliable, and fair representation of the company's economic conditions.

These findings are in line with research conducted by Napier and Stadler (2020) which explains that the application of IFRS 15-based revenue recognition standards encourages improvement in the quality of financial reporting through the presentation of income that better reflects the economic substance of transactions rather than just following the legal form of transactions. Good revenue recognition standards are also able to reduce the opportunity to practice *earnings management* because income is only recognized when performance *obligations* have been met. Although this study uses PSAK No. 23 as the basis for analysis according to the research period, the basic philosophy of income recognition applied by CV. Bima Source remains consistent with the development of international standards that were later adopted in PSAK 72.

In addition to income recognition, the results of the study also show that income measurement on CV. Bima sources are carried out based on the transaction value listed in the contract or invoice as a representation of the fair value of the rewards received by the company. The use of the measurement basis shows that the company has applied the principles of objectivity and reliability in determining the amount of revenue reported. By using contract value as a basis for measurement, the company is able to minimize subjectivity in recording transactions so that the income statement can provide a more accurate picture of the company's operational performance. This practice is important for expedition service companies because most transactions are carried out based on service contracts with both cash and credit payment characteristics.

The results of this study are consistent with the study of Napier and Stadler (2020) which stated that changes in revenue recognition and measurement standards not only have an impact on the accounting aspect, but also improve the quality of information received by investors, creditors, and other stakeholders through a more transparent and comparable income presentation. Thus, the application of revenue measurement based on verifiable transaction value as carried out by CV. Bima's source shows that the company has fulfilled one of the main characteristics of quality financial statements, namely *faithful representation*.

Although in general the implementation of recognition and revenue measurement has been in accordance with PSAK No. 23, the study also found that companies have not formally implemented a policy of hesitant receivables allowance. This condition does not directly affect the revenue recognition process because the level of uncollectible receivables is relatively low, but from the perspective of the quality of financial reporting, this is still an area that needs to be improved. The receivables allowance policy will strengthen the application of the prudential principle and improve the quality of current asset estimation so that financial reports become more reliable. Thus, even though the company's revenue recognition and measurement system has met the requirements of accounting standards, strengthening the receivables management policy is still needed to improve the quality of the company's overall financial governance.

Overall, the results of the study show that the practice of recognition and income measurement in CV. Sumber Bima has fulfilled the main principles of PSAK No. 23 that apply in the research period. This finding provides an implication that the consistent application of accounting standards is able to improve the quality of financial reporting, strengthen information transparency, and support economic decision-making by management and external parties. In addition to making practical contributions to expedition service companies, this study also strengthens the literature on the implementation of revenue recognition standards in non-public companies in Indonesia which until now is still relatively limited compared to research on public companies.

6. Implications

6.1 Theoretical Implications

This research makes a theoretical contribution to the development of literature on the recognition and measurement of income in service companies, especially medium-scale expedition companies that have not been registered in the capital market. The findings of the

study show that the application of the accrual basis in the recognition of income and the fair value use of rewards in the measurement of income is able to produce more relevant and reliable financial information. These results strengthen the Decision Usefulness Theory which states that accounting information will have a higher use value if it is compiled based on the economic substance of the transaction and meets the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting, such as relevance, accurate representation, and reliability (IASB, 2021).

In addition, this study enriches the empirical study on the implementation of revenue accounting standards in Indonesia. Most of the previous research focused on public companies or the manufacturing sector, while this study shows that non-public companies in the service sector can also apply the principles of revenue recognition and measurement consistently according to applicable accounting standards. Thus, this study provides additional evidence that the implementation of revenue accounting standards is not only relevant for large companies, but also important for medium-sized service companies in improving the quality of financial reporting and information transparency.

6.2 Practical Implications

From a practical perspective, the results of the study have implications for CV management. Sumber Bima and other expedition service companies regarding the importance of consistency in the implementation of revenue recognition and measurement. The application of the accrual basis carried out by the company has helped to present revenue in the right period so that the income statement better reflects the actual operational performance. These practices can improve the quality of financial information used by management in the process of planning, controlling, and making business decisions.

This research also shows that companies need to strengthen receivables management policies, especially related to the establishment of hesitant receivables allowances. Although the rate of non-collectible receivables is relatively low, the existence of a reserve policy will increase the application of the prudential principle and strengthen the quality of financial reporting. For regulators and accounting standard compilers, these findings indicate that the socialization and assistance in the implementation of revenue recognition standards in non-public service companies still needs to be improved so that financial reporting practices become more uniform and in accordance with applicable accounting provisions.

7. Limitations and Future Research Directions

7.1 Limitations

This study has several limitations that need to be considered in interpreting the research results. First, the research uses a case study approach with a research object that is limited to one company, namely CV. Sumber Bima in Surabaya. This approach provides an in-depth understanding of the practice of revenue *recognition* and *measurement* in the context of expedition service companies, but the results of the study cannot be generalized to all service companies and logistics companies in Indonesia that have different operational characteristics, business scale, and internal control systems.

Second, this study evaluates the application of income recognition and measurement based on PSAK Number 23, in accordance with the standards applicable in the study period. Therefore, this study has not accommodated the development of the latest accounting standard, namely PSAK 72: Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which adopts *a performance obligation-based* approach as regulated in IFRS 15. In addition, the research analysis still focuses on data obtained through interviews, observations, and internal company documentation, so it does not involve the perspective of external parties, such as independent auditors, regulators, and users of financial statements that can provide a more comprehensive perspective on the quality of the implementation of revenue accounting standards.

7.2 Future Research Directions

The next research is suggested to expand the scope of the research object by involving several service companies, especially in the logistics, transportation, and expedition sectors, so that it is possible to conduct a comparative analysis of the implementation of revenue recognition and measurement on various company characteristics. Research with a wider scope is expected to be able to produce findings that have a higher level of generalization and provide a more comprehensive picture of the application of revenue accounting standards in service companies in Indonesia. In addition, further research can also combine qualitative and quantitative approaches (*mixed methods*) to gain a deeper understanding of the relationship between the implementation of revenue accounting standards, the quality of financial statements, the quality of profits, and the performance of the company.

Along with the development of accounting standards in Indonesia, future research is also recommended to examine the implementation of PSAK 72 as a replacement for PSAK Number 23, especially related to the application of the *five-step model* in revenue recognition in service companies. A comparative analysis between the implementation of PSAK Number 23 and PSAK 72 will make a greater contribution to the development of the accounting literature as well as provide empirical evidence regarding the impact of standard changes on the quality of financial reporting. In addition, subsequent research may consider other factors, such as the effectiveness of internal controls, accounting information systems, human resource competence, and corporate governance as variables that have the potential to influence the successful implementation of recognition standards and revenue measurement.

8. Conclusion

This study aims to analyze the application of *recognition* and income *measurement* in CV. Bima source in Surabaya based on the provisions of PSAK Number 23. The results of the study show that the company has implemented revenue recognition using an accrual basis, i.e. revenue is recognized after the expedition service is completed and the company's right to compensation has arisen. Meanwhile, revenue measurement is carried out based on the transaction value or fair value of rewards agreed in contracts and invoices so that the amount of revenue recognized can be reliably measured. In general, the accounting practices implemented by the company are in accordance with the principles of revenue recognition and measurement as stipulated in PSAK Number 23, so that the information presented in the financial statements

is able to reflect the economic substance of the transaction and support the presentation of reliable financial statements.

The findings of this study contribute to the development of literature on the implementation of revenue accounting standards in service companies, especially expedition companies which are still relatively rarely the object of research. The results of the study reinforce the view that the application of revenue recognition and measurement in accordance with accounting standards contributes to improving the quality of financial reporting through the presentation of information that is more relevant, reliable, and trustworthy by stakeholders. Thus, this study supports the concept of *Decision Usefulness Theory* which emphasizes that the quality of accounting information is an important factor in supporting economic decision-making by management, investors, creditors, and other interested parties.

From a practical perspective, the results of the study show that the consistency of the implementation of PSAK Number 23 has helped companies in producing more accurate and accountable financial statements. However, the company still needs to strengthen its accounting policies, especially in the management of receivables and the establishment of hesitant receivables allowances, in order to improve the application of the prudential principle and the overall quality of financial reporting. In addition, along with the development of accounting standards in Indonesia, companies also need to prepare for the implementation of PSAK 72 so that the revenue recognition process remains in line with the latest accounting standards and international financial reporting practices. Thus, this study not only provides empirical evidence regarding the suitability of revenue recognition and measurement practices in service companies, but also offers recommendations that can be a reference for companies, practitioners, academics, and regulators in improving the quality of the implementation of revenue accounting standards in Indonesia.

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